

THE INVASION OF AMERICA

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A Narrative Fact Story Based Authoritatively on the Inexorable Mathematics of War—What Can Be Done to Oppose an Invading Army With Our Actual Present Resources in Regulars, Trained Militia, Untrained Citizens, Coast Defenses, Field Artillery, and All Other Weapons of Defense.

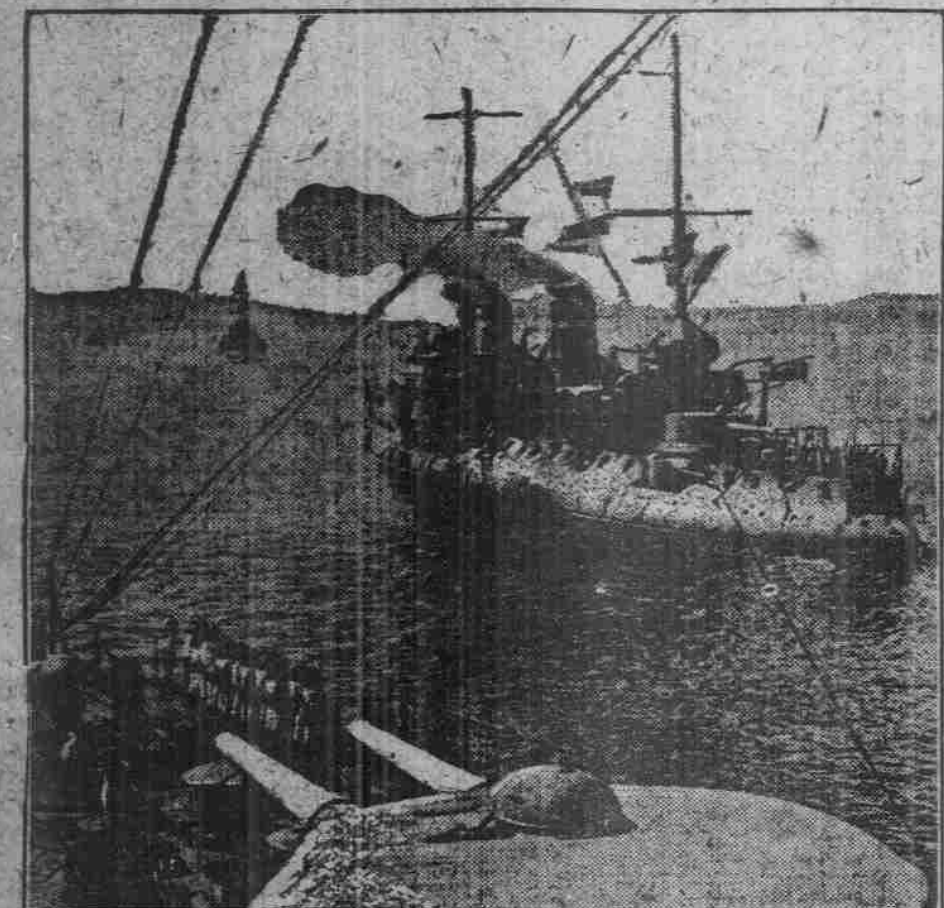
(Continued.)

The navy was ready to throw men ashore to meet any attempt at landing along the coast. The navy's torpedo boats and destroyers swept to sea in the night and guarded all weak places. The American submarines, with a safe harbor for a base, worked under ideal submarine conditions. When the hostile navy, freed from the task of protecting its army, at last appeared in force off the isthmus it dared not institute anything like a close blockade.

It does not even venture to be bold. If there were sixteen inch guns at Panama. It was an object lesson for the United States. Exactly thus, had there been an army to protect them the Atlantic coast defenses could have defied any attempt from the sea to force a harbor.

The enemy navy, overwhelmed as it was, could do nothing except to wait and watch.

The news of Panama's safety was the first and only good news that had been given to the country since the declaration of war. The relief that it gave was so great that the people received almost with equanimity the news which followed—that word had come from spies of the arrival of more transports in Boston harbor and Narragansett bay, bringing forces estimated at figures varying from 50,000 to 100,000 more men.



NEW ENGLAND WAS BLOCKADED FROM THE SEA BY THE FLEET OF THE FOREIGN FOES.

Soon after this landing had been accomplished cavalry and light artillery moved northward through Vermont. They seized and occupied in force Belows Falls and the White River, Wells River and St. Johnsbury junctions of the Vermont railroads. This cut the last communication of New England with the United States. It gave the invader absolute command of the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain railroad, the Central Vermont, the Maine Central, the Boston and Maine and the Rutland branch railroads. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont were in his power like the rest of New England. Blockaded from the sea and cut off from railroad connection with the interior, they were submerged even without the unfolding of forces that now began through their area.

The few big cities of the three states could offer no resistance. Within a few days the conquest of all New England was complete. Not a word came out of it to the rest of the United States. The city of New York was equally sealed. Nothing was permitted to pass out of the gagged and fettered town. The messages that stormed at it were delivered to censors, who did what they pleased with them, and passed practically none to the persons for whom they had been destined.

There had been an official notice on the front pages of all the New York newspapers on the morning after the occupation.

ALL ASSEMBLAGES OR GATHERINGS ON THE STREETS ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN. BY ORDER OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

There was no threat as to penalty for infraction. None was needed. The machine guns in all the towers and skyscrapers were sufficient warning.

The city's newspapers, like those of Boston and all New England, were controlled and edited by military censors. They were permitted to tell their readers nothing of importance. This utter ignorance in which the multitudes were kept made them more helpless than did even the guns that watched every where.

It was a city surrounded, perpetually confronted and oppressed by the unknown. The veil of secrecy and silence was lifted only when newspapers or placards printed some new proclamation in formal, legal verbiage.

The first one to be issued had proclaimed the occupation and the institution of a military government. It had added that the existing civil authorities had been empowered and ordered to continue their administration with the sanction and participation of the military government and that all civil and criminal laws remained in effect subject to changes demanded by military exigency.

But immediately under this announcement was a paragraph headed: LAWS SUSPENDED.

On and after this date the following classes of laws are suspended: (1) The right to bear arms. (2) The right of suffrage. (3) The right of assembly. (4) The right to publish newspapers or circulate other matter. (5) The right to quit occupied territory or travel freely in same.

Another announcement that struck home after the people saw its real meaning under its smooth wording was:

The municipal and other civil and criminal laws as administered by the civil authorities are for the benefit and protection of the civilian population. Their continued enforcement is not for the protection or control of officers and soldiers of the occupying army, who are subject to the laws of war and amenable only to their own military government.

A few days after the surrender people along the water front noticed a great movement of vessels. The big Fall River line and other sound steamers moved up the North river toward Yonkers in long procession, with some

steamships seized at the wharves. The next day they came down the river again. They were full of troops. Some of the vessels towed railroad boats with flat cars, on which were loaded cannon so big that even from the shore the eye could perceive their unusual size. Other craft towed strings of small scows, and still others towed floating derricks.

The flotilla passed down the upper bay, but it did not go out through the Narrows. It disappeared in the narrow waterway of the Kill von Kull that winds between Staten Island and the mainland of New Jersey and connects with the lower harbor through Raritan bay.

The story of the mysterious flotilla spread quickly through a city whose lack of newspapers made its apprehensive curiosity only the more keen. Robbed of its news and bulletin service, the people, without any conscious plan, had organized a news service of their own. They had fallen back on the primitive method of circulating information from man to man.

The citizens' committee and the city officials, however, were able to guess pretty clearly what this movement of troops and heavy artillery meant. There was nothing in the lower harbor that possibly could demand such force except one place—the forts on Sandy Hook, the last remaining harbor defense that still was under the American flag. Solitary though it was, so long as it remained intact it forbade the entrance of New York harbor to any hostile vessel.

There had been wonder before because the enemy commander had not demanded the surrender of the Sandy Hook defenses under threat of bombardment the city, as he had demanded and forced the surrender of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

"Because Sandy Hook is not within the city, as the other two forts were," was the solution at which the city's lawyers arrived after considering the laws governing military action. "The invader plainly is adhering carefully to all the accepted rules of war. By doing so he can and does hold us to account, rigorously under the same rules. This is profitable to him, for despite all their apparent stipulations in favor of a conquered territory the rules of war are made, after all, to facilitate war."

It was impossible to warn the commander at Sandy Hook. Private

ice over the telephone and telegraph systems was suspended entirely. The fire alarm system was operated under the watchful control of soldiers. In police headquarters sat a colonel of cavalry, whose countersign was necessary for every order issued by the police commissioner.

This was a stern officer, who held the police force in a hard, masterful hand. The men were accountable more than ever for strict enforcement of all laws, but they were subject also to summary control by every military officer. Even guards and posts of private soldiers had some authority over them. There were many daily experiences and sights in their streets that served to make the people tractable, but few things were so powerful as the daily spectacle of their pugnacious police yielding sullen but complete obedience.

"It is unlawful to disobey orders given by our army." This short regulation covered a great deal. It tied the police and the citizens hand and foot.

On Sandy Hook, fifteen miles down the harbor from the Battery, there were being demonstrated the inexorable mathematics of war that had been demonstrated at Narragansett, at Boston, at Fort Schuyler and Slocum, in Westchester, and at Fort Totten, on Long Island.

Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook, almost invulnerable to ship attack from the sea, was being reduced from the land. The fort commander had disposed his men in the most formidable positions possible, and they made the narrow sandy neck of the Hook that led from the mainland to their fortifications a pass that no force, however contemptuous of death, would attack hastily. Barb wire and great sand mounds, rapid fire guns and big guns behind them, made them no despicable sentinels, but the Americans numbered companies where the enemy numbered battalions and regiments. The American mobile guns numbered pairs where the enemy's artillery was counted by dozens.

The steel mass of fort that could protect harbor and city could not protect itself. The motley flotilla, emerging into Raritan bay, landed its men on the New Jersey shore at Keyport, inside of the lower harbor and behind Sandy Hook. The defenses had not been devised or built to withstand attack from their own bay. The great rifled guns and the steel mortars were ponderous. They were mounted on complex engines, equally ponderous, whose bases were firmly anchored in concrete and steel. These mammoths were not things that could be swung around to all points of the compass. They were set in their solid beds for the one purpose of fighting things out at sea.

The commander had succeeded, with desperate labor, by blasting away concrete emplacements and facings, in turning two of his big guns around to face the land and protect the open back of the fort. But the steel guns, with their 1,000 pound projectiles, that could fight 30,000 ton battleships, could not fight little two legged men. They might, by chance or fortune, find and destroy one of the siege guns that were attacking them. But if they missed a gun and fell merely among soldiers they would be nearly more murderous than a little field gun that fires bursting charges of shrapnel.

CHAPTER XVII.

"The Enemy Has Us."

THE enemy did not try to rush the works at Sandy Hook. He had time and means and did not need to sacrifice men. To the heights of the Atlantic and Navesink Highlands, that ascend so strangely out of the sea and out of the flat sea country there, he lifted guns of great caliber. He placed guns in cover behind every undulation. When he had placed all these weapons with scientific precision they began to fire.

None of the mobile artillery installed for the defense of the fort against land attack could reach the invaders' heavier artillery with any hope of effect. The men in the defenses, cowering under bomb proofs and in pits, held out for a day and a night. They held out for another day. Then there was nothing left to defend. Dismounted and broken, their armament was destroyed. The survivors surrendered when the enemy's cavalry rushed the ruined works.

New York city did not know that the Sandy Hook defenses had fallen till three light enemy cruisers appeared in the upper bay and steamed through the East river to the navy yard. Then the city knew that its harbor was open. The army that took Sandy Hook did not return to New York. The flotilla took the troops and their light artillery aboard at the Atlantic highlands, and steamed back through Raritan bay, through the narrow sound behind Staten Island and into New York bay. Here other boats met it with cavalry and motor troops from Yonkers.

(To Be Continued.)

TO FORTIFY THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL.

Christiania, July 9.—Parliament has voted \$5,500,000 for building submarines and fortifying the entrance to Christiania.

FUNERAL DESIGNS AND BOUQUETS JOHN RECK & SON

TORPEDOED 73 SHIPS.

London, July 9.—The admiralty's report shows that from the time the submarine blockade was declared on February 18 until June 20, the Germans were able to sink 73 British merchant ships. In the last week reported, seven ships were torpedoed. The same week, 1,347 overseas steamers of all nationalities arrived at and departed from British ports.

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LITTLE BENNY'S NOTEBOOK

By Lee Page

We got up a gain of leadir for dorsey today. Reddy Merfy being the leadir awn akkount of yelling first, and Puds Simkins being first man, me being 2nd man and Puddes assey cuzzin Persey being last man, and aftr Reddy Merfy had jumped ovir poste and fire plugs and touched peopl awn the backs and different things and the rest of us had did it aftr him, Reddy wawked up Skinny Wilsons frunt steps and rang the bell, and Skinny's fatir cam to the door, being even skinnier than wat Skinny is.

Is Skinny in, sed Reddy Merfy. Theodor is not in. Is that who you mean, sed Skinny's fatir. Wat do we care, sed Reddy Merfy and wawked down the steps agen. And if he was I woodent let him associate with you, yure an impudent yung man, sed Skinny's fatir. And he slammed the frunt door and Reddy sed, Go awn, Puds, its yure torn. And Puds rang the bell and Skinny's fatir cam to the door agen, saying, Well.

Is Skinny in, sed Puds. No, no, didnt I jest tell that uthir skamp, sed Skinny's fatir.

Wat do we care, sed Puds. And he wawked down the steps agen and Skinny's fatir sed a sware word and tried to kick Puds and jest missed him, and shut the door agen and Reddy sed, Go awn, Benny, yure next. And I went up and rang the bell, thinking, G, I hope sumboddy elts comes to the door.

Only sumboddy elts did, Skinny's fatir coming agen, and he had wun hand behind him and I wundired wat was in it, wich I fownd out in a minit, an akkount of as soon as I had sed, Is Skinny in, Skinny's fatir throo a hole gawful of ice wattr in my face, being wat he was holding behind him and then slammed the door agen without even telling me, watir Skinny was in or not, thinking I noo awready, I ges, and I went down the steps wipng the wattr awf of me with my sleeve and saying, Its yure torn, Persey.

I aint going to do it, sed Persey. And he terned erround and ran like anything with the 3 of us aftr him, wich if he had cawt him we wood of him him the law, oiy we didnt catch him.

A Swiss committee will care for a number of German war orphans during the summer.

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